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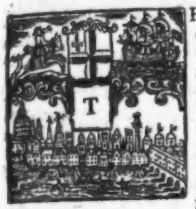
The *UNIVERSAL SPECTATOR*, AND WEEKLY JOURNAL.

By **Henry Stonecastle**, of *Lincoln's-Inn, Esq;*

SATURDAY December 1, 1744.

From my own CHAMBERS.



HE *Solemnity of the Subject* treated of in the following Letter, and the *pious Zeal* which seems to animate the *Writer*, obliges me to give it a Place before any Thing I have receiv'd from my *amorous* or *literary* Correspondents. I can only assure these Latter, that their Pieces, such of them as are thought fit for the *Publick*, shall be inserted as fast as we have *convenient Opportunity*.

Procul, o procul este profani!

Mr. SPECTATOR,

I Have somewhere met, if I mistake not, in the Lucubrations of your *renown'd Predecessor*, a Scheme to get rid of that pernicious Animal an *Atheist*, by way of Explosion.

'But, lest the Air should be tainted by thus dispersing his foul Atoms, I have thought of an Expedient, with the Concurrence of the legislative Power, to dispose of that *wretched Fraternity*, in a Manner of greater Emolument to the Publick.——

'As they love *Darkness*, and wilfully shut their Eyes against Sun-shine, effectual Care should be taken, that they be not molested with its bright and chearing Rays; by having it enacted and made into a Law, that on Pain of Death, they never shew their Heads by Day-light, nor at any Time whatsoever, unless in close Application to the *Offices*, the present Employment of such commonly called and known by the Appellation of *Night-men*.

'To make Vacancy for the *Groveling Set*, this latter useful Branch of Society should be advanced into sweet Air, and some profitable Business of the Day; which they better deserve than the above Sort: Having usually clearer Heads, a more penetrating Eye-sight, and certainly honester Hearts.

'Could this be brought happily to effect, it would greatly redound to the Consolation and Peace of Mind, of many a good and worthy Inhabitant of this populous and opulent City; who would be glad quietly to relax themselves from the Fatigue of Business, in the Coffee-houses and Places of Amusement, without Danger of hearing some Insult on the Being they adore: It would double the Pleasure of their Evening Pipes, to be insured from the Noise of *Blasphemy*, or any rude and painful Jest on the *Saviour of Mankind*.

'It would be a Means too, of for ever preventing this detestable Character from sullying or making untoward Impressions on any of the *learned Professions*.

'We might then send for *Physicians*, to mend the Constitutions, without Apprehension of Detriment to the Principles of our Families; and be sure of *Lawyers* to consult about Settlements here, who would not dare, openly at least, to make a Scoff of any future one to be expected; and we should have no unbelieving *Par——n* in our Path, to startle and offend us.——

'For to fix a Man to the *Subterraneous Post*, above assigned, it should not be necessary, that he had wrote, or publickly maintain'd any Point derogatory to the Religion of his Country, or the Dignity of his Profession and Order; but even a Habit of suggesting Inuendo's to its Prejudice, a notorious Neglect of publick Worship, or a scandalously indecent Attendance thereon, should be judg'd Reason sufficient for speedy Removal, from all Sight and Conversation with the Clean and Well-affected, 'till obnoxious Symptoms cease to appear in Discourse or Conduct.

'If it be not feasible to have a *Law* of this Kind take place, the Intent of it might in great Measure be answer'd, by a fix'd and consistent Resolution, of the Well-dispos'd, such as fear God, and have a Sense of Religion, never to admit to their Society and Commerce any who presume to mock and treat with Irreverence what they think themselves obliged to honour and worship.——

'The Watch Word, to give the Alarm, and put the Sober-minded upon Guard—let it henceforth be—*A Night-Man!*—whenever a Mouth opens to prate saucily on the Truths, we have been taught to venerate.

'It is truly amazing to observe the Quarter given by the sober and thinking Part of Mankind, to the abandon'd in *Principles*; for they will, when Occasion invites, be so in *Practice* too.——A great deal of Corruption and Naughtiness may be concealed under the Mask of Morality and Honour.

'It is talking without Foundation, to say a Man will not be a *Knave*, where it is safe, and for his Interest, when he hath no Fear of God to restrain him. Many are the Instances, where great Villanies may be committed, and all human Notice evaded.

'While we think well of retaining the Profession of *Christian Principles*, let us own it a Duty to be unanimous, to discard and put out of Countenance all who oppugn them. Our Peace and Safety doubtless consists, in reducing the Infidel Herd to a Necessity of sorting together; let them not receive Gain, Protection or Support from the Better-minded.

'Is it consistent with the Name and Character of a Christian, to admit to Table, or within his Walls, one, who dares in his Presence dispute the Being of a God, or lightly treat the sacred Truths, himself holds in Esteem and bows down to?

'How preposterous and absurd to seek for Help, under any *bodily Infirmity*, where impious Notions, and infamous Neglect of publick Worship, are an Impediment to the Hope of Success and Blessing from any such Application? Howsoever learned in the *Law*, if a Man reveres not the Basis of all Law, the Band of civil Society, shall he be trusted with any Part of my Property? When his Cunning in the Chicanery of Practice, enables him, securely to himself, under the Forms of his Profession, to make a Prey of, and abuse me; and he hath no Terrors of a Life to come, to move him to do justly.

'As for the *Clergyman*, of whatever Degree and Station, if a Character so dark and inconsistent can be found, who makes it his Practice to expose the Truths, he is paid to maintain; instead of caressing, all Sorts of People should join in fixing on his graceless Front, *W.* and * *K.* the well known Capitals of no amiable Distinction, as Marks of Nuisance to fly and avoid him.

'What leads me to these Reflections, is the certain Account I have of a Set of *Fellows*, one taller and more eminent in Wickedness than the rest, who in this City, and some other populous Places of the Kingdom, make it their Business barefacedly, and with too fatal Effect, to propagate the most detestable and pernicious Notions. And what is especially provoking, they seek to screen themselves from Censure and publick Resentment, under the Pretence of a more than ordinary Zeal and Attachment to the *civil Part* of our Constitution, (God save the King and State from Need of Help, by such false Friends and faithless Subjects!) But as both Parts, *Ecclesiastical* and *Civil*, are known to be so evidently linked, and dependant upon each other, that one cannot be rudely attack'd without Detriment to both; the Distinguishing and Judicious will always conclude it impossible for the Enemies to *one*, to be true Friends to *either*.

'This pestilent Knot of Men, I am told, mix with all the Effrontery imaginable, in the Places of Concourse, and fill every Company with Blasphemy and reproachful Speeches on the *God* and *Saviour*, who is, *as yet*, publickly recognized for the great Object of our Hope and Worship. Is there not a strong Arm, and a ready Foot, to drive the profane Speaker from Christian Company?

'The Boys in the Street may hoot, and the Mob be taught to rise against the Man who hath no Religion, not will shew Decency and good Manners towards those who believe its Authority. If this be called Persecution and Heat—(A cant Cry among such who assume a Liberty of persecuting and treating the well-disposed Part of Mankind just as they list, but will bear no Discipline or Remonstrance themselves) If *Hands* and *Heels* may not so well be used, yet all who have Christian Hearts, ought surely to make use of their *Legs* to walk from the Sound of Impiety and Atheism.

'We are permitted to use Violence against those, who would deprive us of Life, or make Spoil of our Goods: To destroy a mad Dog every Hand lends a Weapon; and who doth not concur to barr from Communication an infected Place? But what so pernicious can arise from any of these, as from the Man, who seeks to embarrass and unsettle my Principles, to rob me of my future Hope, and labours to put all the Foundations of Society and Peace out of Course?

'Mr. SPEC. you seem a good Sort of Man, to know the Excellency and Power of religious Principles: You will therefore judge this Subject worthy your repeated Care, and the best Pen of your Correspondents. If you can spare Time to improve these Hints, it may help to silence the Enemies, and will thereby oblige all the true Friends of the Christian Profession and Principles.

'It would be a good Point gained, and becoming your Spectatorial Province, to put a Stop to all bare-faced Impiety at least; and from wearing a little more of the *Face* of Religion, it may happily descend into the *Heart*.

'*Religion* is a graceful Matron, whom Gentlemen of true Worth and Honour will think themselves concerned to protect from Insults: She can only be abused by Poltroons and Cowards, who have no Bottom themselves, and suspect every Thing to be fallacious.

'Your most humble Servant,

MIS-ATHEUS.

* W. K. the Capitals of *Wolf* and *Knave*.

There is certainly too much Ground of Complaint from the *Conversation* that is frequently to be met in *mix'd Companies*. It seems to be a growing Evil, especially among the *Young* who set up for *Wits*; and the *Old*, who are content to be Christians upon the Terms of their Forefathers, are not always so bountiful as could be wish'd of their *Reproof*.—But methinks I would be cautious of giving the Name of *Atheism* to every Excursion in Discourse, which may be owing, perhaps, to *Levity* of Mind, *Want of Consideration*, and *bad Impressions* received in other Company. Where this is the Case, Increase of *Reflection* and *Judgment*, added to a little *good Advice*, may effect a Cure, and cause the *Heart* to abhor what the *Tongue* had before rashly uttered: But the Brand of *Atheist*, I fear, may make some become *desperate*, that are not yet *resolved*, and who want only each a sincere sensible Friend in order to be *reclaimed*.

Custom, and an Affectation of *imitating* certain unhappy Men of Genius, who have taken a wrong Bias in *religious Matters*, are apt to operate too strongly on those who aspire to have the Reputation of *Genius* likewise. The best Way to deal with these would be to shew the *Folly* of Infidelity, and the many *Disadvantages* of Life that attend a Habit of talking against the Religion of one's Country. They should be first *banter'd* into Reason, and then *reason'd* into Religion. To do this requires a *delicate Hand*, even such an one as that of my great Predecessor mention'd by MIS-ATHEUS. Of *such a Hand* I should be proud of the *occasional* Assistance in this Paper, which is professedly calculated to promote *true Religion* and *Purity of Manners*.

As to that hardened Set of *Wretches*, who make it their Business to *propagate Impiety*, and *mock the God* who gave them Being, it is melancholy to reflect that my Correspondent could receive *Information* of any such, or that any such are in *Being*. On their Account I have no Objection to his Scheme of bringing into Day-light the present Set of *Nightmen*, that their Offices may be confin'd to their *Wonted Darkness*.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Turin, Nov. 5. The King came back hither from the Army the 31ſt of laſt Month, accompany'd by the Prince Royal. Before his Majeſty came away he cauſed his Troops to occupy divers Defiles, in order to harraſs the Enemy when they quit their Camp near Demont. We cannot yet poſitively tell whether they will keep their Ground there: To judge by their Diſpoſitions, this ſeems to be their Deſign, for they are repairing the Fortifications and adding new Works to them, and alſo bringing great Quantities of Proviſions and warlike Stores into the Place.

Genoa, Nov. 14. Several Catalan Veſſels and a French Tartan, which had put into this Harbour, purſued their Courſe laſt Monday towards the Kingdom of Naples, whither they are carrying Troops. The next Day two Catalan Pinks and a French Tartan, alſo put into this Port, having likewiſe Spaniſh Troops on board, and ſeveral more are expected in a few Days. All theſe Troops are deſtin'd for the Army under Count Gage, which by this Means will be gradually encreas'd by 8 or 10,000 Men. The Abſence of the Engliſh Fleet from the Italian Coaſts greatly facilitates thoſe Embarkations.

Bologna, Nov. 16. Prince Lobkowitz's Army, which halted the 9th and 10th Inſtant at Viterbo, march'd the next Day to Monteſiaſcone, where it remain'd the 12th. The Prince had ſent before him to Spoleto a Body of 3000 Men, who arriv'd there the 8th, and have ſince proceeded to Foligno. The Main Body of the Spaniſh and Neapolitan Army, after having advanced to Civita-Caſtellana, has made a large Detachment at Narni, in order to advance likewiſe to Spoleto, the Deſign of which ſeems to be for cutting off the Retreat of the Auſtrians. There are frequent Skirmiſhes between the Rear-Guard of the latter and the Van-Guard of their Enemies. We have juſt receiv'd Advice that the Auſtrian Army is arriv'd at Perouſa, and Count Gage's at Foligno.

From Prince Charles's Camp, Nov. 17. Major General Trenck reſolving to reconnoitre in Perſon the Situation of Kolin, in which the Pruſſians have left a Garriſon of 1200 Men, had his Leg broke the 14th Inſtant by a Cannon Ball.

From the Imperial Camp at Vilſhoffen, Nov. 18. The 16th Inſtant we began to cannonade the Caſtle of Griſbach; but we had ſcarce fir'd a few Shot when it ſurrender'd, and the Garriſon, conſiſting of 78 Men, were made Priſoners of War.

Erbarting in Bavaria, Nov. 21. The Prince of Saxe Hilbourghauſen, General of Artillery in the Emperor's Service, march'd Yeſterday to Burkhauſen, with all the Troops under his Command, after having detach'd Major-General de St. Germain beyond the River Saltz, with the Regiment of Horſe Grenadiers, each of whom carried a Foot Soldier behind him This ſmall Corps forded the River, and took Poſt on the other Side of the Bridge that communicates with the Town, in order to cut off the Retreat of the Garriſon. This Bridge was attacked, and ſoon burnt, for the Auſtrians had laid a great deal of Combuſtibles to it.

After this Expedition the Prince of Hildbourghauſen cannonaded the Gate of the Town, and having drawn near the Place at the Head of the Imperial Infantry, in Conjunction with the French Foot, commanded by the Count de Rupelmonde, and the Heſſians under the Command of M. Wolff, his Highneſs caus'd the Walls to be ſcal'd: The Attempt ſucceeded, and the whole Garriſon, conſiſting of 3000 Men, were made Priſoners of War, except about 400 that were kill'd in the Aſſault.

Vienna, Nov. 21. We ſee here, with infinite Pleaſure, ſeveral Copies of the Anſwer given by their High Mightineſſes the States General of the United Provinces, to the Letters written by the Queen, our Sovereign, to demand the Execution of the Alliance concluded in 1732. The Subſtance of that Anſwer is as follows.

'That they are reſolv'd not only to live in perfect 'Friendſhip and good Correſpondence with her Majeſty, 'as the Inſeparability of their Preſervation, and their re'ciprocal Intereſts, neceſſarily require; but alſo to ſuc'cour and aſſiſt her Majeſty to the utmoſt of their 'Power, conformable to the Proofs they have already 'given of their Good-will and Affection, by furniſhing 'the Succours ſtipulated by Treaties.

'That their High Mightineſſes are determin'd to ful'fil all the Engagements into which they are enter'd; 'but that they have ſome Scruple as to coming to an 'open Rupture with France, in which they only follow 'the Examples of other great Powers, who did not take 'that Step firſt, but waited till that Crown thought fit 'to declare War againſt them: And their High Mighti'neſſes hop'd, that her Majeſty would not inſiſt on that 'Point, becauſe, independent thereof, they were ready 'to grant her all the Aſſiſtance in their Power.

'That on this Foot their High Mightineſſes were diſ'poſed to concert, for the preſent, the ſupplying what'ever the Common Cauſe may demand; and that with 'this View, they will continue the Troops they have 'already furniſh'd for the Service of the Common Cauſe; 'and will even augment them if it ſhall be found neceſ'ſary, and they can take Foreign Troops into their Pay 'upon reaſonable Terms; and are alſo reſolv'd to con'firme the Succour of 20 Men of War, which they 'have granted to his Britannick Majeſty.

'That their High Mightineſſes being ſenſible of the 'Neceſſity there is, that other Powers, whoſe Intereſts 'will not permit them to behold with Indifference, the 'Enterprizes that are carrying on at preſent, ſhould 'be exhorted and ſollicited to concur for the good of 'the Common Cauſe, by uniting their Forces with thoſe 'of her Majeſty, and her Allies; that their High Mighti'neſſes have concerted on that Point with his Britan'nick Majeſty, and are alſo diſpoſed to concert with her 'Majeſty, the Manner in which their Forces, when 'aſſembled, may be employ'd with the moſt Effect for 'preſerving the Countries and Places, as well of her 'Majeſty and her Allies, as of their High Mightineſſes; 'that it is above all Things neceſſary, that the Allies 'ſhould have a ſuperior Army in the Low Countries, 'under the Command of a General of Capacity and Ex'perience, to whom may be confided the Execution of 'the Operations of the War, with the Advice of the 'other Generals ſubordinate to him, and oblig'd to ſe'cond his Meaſures.'

Berlin, Nov. 24. Letters juſt come to Hand from the King's Army in Bohemia adviſe, that the Auſtrian and Saxon Troops paſs'd the Elb the 19th Inſtant; that there was on this Occaſion a ſharp Skirmiſh between the Grenadiers of their Van Guard and a Pruſſian Detachment that was poſted at Teynitz; that the King's Regiment, and that of the Prince of Pruſſia, diſtinguiſh'd themſelves in an extraordinary Manner by their brave Defence; that they kept their Ground as long as it was poſſible for them to do it; but finding themſelves unable to reſiſt the great Number of Troops that came over the River, they reſolv'd at laſt to retreat to Pardubitz: That the Skirmiſh coſt the Auſtrians and Saxons about 90 Men, and on our Side about 30 kill'd and wounded; and that upon the Paſſage of Prince Charles's Army the King made no Alteration in the Poſition of his Troops, except extending his Right Wing beyond Jung-Bunczlaw, in order to make ſure of the Communication he intends to preſerve with Brandenbourg. The Cantonment which his Majeſty has made of his Troops is ſo well regulated, that they can aſſemble a Body on the firſt Notice.

Spire, Nov. 24. The French Garriſon at Fribourg having began to raiſe a Battery, in order to make uſe of it againſt the Caſtles, in caſe they ſhould be oblig'd to form the Siege thereof, the Auſtrian Troops in the ſaid Caſtles fir'd upon them, in order to interrupt their Work, pretending that it was an Infraction of the Capitulation; upon which the Governor of the Town ſuſpended the raiſing of that Battery, and the Fire of the Caſtles ceaſed immediately after.

Francfort, Nov. 25. The Miniſters reſiding at the Dyet on the Part of the Electors of Mentz, Triers, Cologne, Saxony, and Hanover, of the Prince Biſhop of Bamberg and Wurtzbourg, of the Duke of Wurtemberg, of the Duke of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel, of the Duke of Saxe-Gotha, and of the Landgrave of Heſſe-Darmſtadt, have drawn up in Concert a Memorial, which they have ſign'd, and which is to be deliver'd to Count Konigsfeldt, Vice-Chancellor of the Empire, in order to demand that due Attention be had for preventing the Conſtitutions of the Empire from being infring'd by the March of the French Troops, which are going to take Winter Quarters in the Electorates ſituate upon the Rhine.

Francfort, Nov. 26. Orders are come from the Emperor for the Aulick Council to repair to Munich. The Courier that has brought the News of the taking of Burkhauſen, alſo informs us, that the Imperial Troops were laying a Bridge over the Danube at Pleinting.

Letters from Swabia aſſure, that the French have abandon'd the City of Conſtance, as well as the other Dominions of the Houſe of Auſtria lying between Bavaria and the Black Foreſt: And that the Regency of Bregentz having been inform'd of it, they ſent ſome Troops to take Poſſeſſion of Conſtance; but as the Magiſtrates of that City have taken the Oaths of Allegiance to the Emperor, it is queſtion'd whether they will admit thoſe Troops within their Walls.

Francfort, Nov. 29. We have this Moment Advice from the Imperial Army, that they have made themſelves Maſters of Braunau; but whether by Surprize, Aſſault, or Capitulation, we know not, but expect every Morning a Courier with the Particulars.

Francfort, Nov. 29. The firſt Diviſion of the French Cavalry will arrive the 30th at Coſtheim, and paſs the Mayne there. We hear from Munich that the Emperor arrived there the 21ſt, as did likewiſe the Prince Royal.

Copenhagen, Nov. 24. M. d'Alveldiel, Privy Counſellor of the Electorate of Hanover, is arriv'd here, in order to deſire the King to cauſe a Body of our Troops to be held in readineſs to march, either for the Defence of that Electorate, or to cover the Dutchies of Bremen and Verden, in Caſe they be attack'd: To which Requeſt his Majeſty has made Anſwer, that he had given the neceſſary Orders on this Head, the Moment the like Requeſt was made him by Mr. Titley in the Name of the King of Great Britain. The King having been invited to accede to the Treaty of Francfort by the contracting Powers, his Majeſty has thought fit to anſwer, that as he had not concern'd himſelf in any Shape with the Troubles of the Empire which have been the Occaſion of making that Treaty, he perſiſts in his Reſolution not to depart from the Neutrality he has hitherto obſerv'd.

Geneva, Nov. 25. The Prince of Conti having withdrawn from Demont the Artillery that was there, the Mines were ſprung the 14th Inſtant, and all the Works of that Fort blown up. The next Day the Army began their March in order to repaſs the Alps. The Prince of Conti was expected at Lyons the 22d Inſtant.

Milan, Nov. 17. We have this Moment receiv'd Advice, that the Combined Army before Demont retreated from thence the 14th Inſtant, after having ſet Fire to the Houſes, and ſprung the Mines made under the Fortifications, one of which, by the Match burning too faſt, blew up 200 French Soldiers. Four Grenadiers of the Regiment of Lombardy were ſo daring as to enter the Fort, and cut away the Match from 14 Mines, by which they ſaved two Powder-Magazines. The Piedmonteze, in purſuing the Combined Army, carried off ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, with ſome Baggage, &c.

Duſſeldorp, Nov. 27. We have this Morning the important News, that ſeven Battalions, and 14 Squadrons of Dutch Troops, are in full March for our Frontiers. This Corps, conſiſting of 8400 Men, under the Command of Lieutenant General Smiſſuert, are to take Poſt in the Territories of the Elector of Cologne, who is, it ſeems, determin'd to make all the Efforts in his Power to hinder his Dominions from being eaten up by the French.

Bruſſels, Nov. 30. The Archdutcheſs has been much better theſe ſeveral Days paſt; the Fever has left her, and the Phyſicians hope ſhe will ſoon be perfectly recover'd

Laſt Friday the Hanoverian Troops receiv'd the laſt Order to hold themſelves in Readineſs to march, with Part of the Queen's Troops that are in this Country; and 'tis ſaid they will be follow'd by a Detachment of the Britiſh Forces.

The French Troops that have begun their March from Flanders towards the Moſelle, conſiſt of 28 Battalions and 30 Squadrons.

Hague, Dec. 2. The laſt Advices from Carthagena ſay, that the Dutch Ships that had been carried into that Port by the Spaniſh Fleet, have ſail'd from thence except one; but that they have been firſt oblig'd to depoſit the warlike Stores and its Corn, as well as the Engliſh Manufactures they had on board.

Letters from Prince Charles of Lorrain's Army of the 21ſt of November, bring a Confirmation that they paſs'd the Elb the 19th, and add, that they march'd the next Day to Trinitz; that they advanc'd the 21ſt as far as Schiffelitz, and that the Pruſſians had abandon'd all the Poſts they occupied on the Elb.

We have Advice from Caſſel, that the Princeſs Mary Amelia, Daughter to Prince William of Heſſe, died there the 19th of laſt Month; ſhe had been promis'd in Marriage to the Margrave Frederick Charles Albert of Brandenbourg.

Hague, Dec. 5. An Expreſs, juſt arriv'd from Bruſſels, has brought the News of the March of the Hanoverian Forces, in order to prevent the French from taking Winter Quarters in Weſtphalia.

Paris, Nov. 23. It is reſolved that 60,000 Militia ſhall be raiſed in the Kingdom againſt the next Spring. We can ſafely aſſert, that nothing is falſer than the Report of a ſpeedy Alteration in the Coin of this Nation, the Government being too ſenſible of the ill Effects of ſuch a Project, to harbour any Thoughts of putting it in execution.

Paris, Nov. 27. Marſhal Count Saxe ſtays in Flanders, and all the Officers that lately arriv'd here from that Country have receiv'd Orders to return thither forthwith.

From the London Gazette.

From the Auſtrian Camp at Teinitz, Nov. 20. Yeſterday Morning the Combined Army forced its Paſſage over

the Elbe, near Teltſchitz, in full Day-light. The Lieutenant General Count de Schulembourg was the firſt in croſſing that River at the Head of the Auſtrian Grenadiers. The Courage and Spirit of our Troops upon this Occaſion cannot be exceeded, and with regard to the Count himſelf it may be truly ſaid, that he led on his Men like a General, and fought himſelf like a Grenadier. The Saxons paſs'd ſome hundred Paces higher, and rather later than we did. Though they met with no conſiderable Reſiſtance, it muſt be own'd that they were well prepar'd to oppoſe any that might have been made. We had 158 Grenadiers kill'd or wounded, and ſome Officers amongſt them. The Saxons loſt only about 20 Men. At firſt the Enemy's Fire was extremely hot, and laſted for an Hour; but as ſoon as the Grenadiers had reach'd the other Side of the River, the Pruſſians went off in the greateſt Confuſion, though they might have diſputed the Ground longer, by Means of ſome Battalions which they had at Teinitz and the neighbouring Parts. We are to march To-morrow in order to make all poſſible Advantage of this Event, which will in all Probability be follow'd by others of great Conſequence. We have had no Reſt ſince the 18th, Day nor Night.

PLANTATION NEWS.

Frederica in Georgia, July 28. The French have been endeavouring to put the Upper and Lower Creek Indians upon deſtroying the Engliſh Traders: The Demands of thoſe Indians have been very great for Arms and Ammunition, eſpecially ſince the Short-Arrow Indians have been at War with them. The Uſutchee King, and an Indian Captain (the Uncle of Tooanahowi who was in England, and ſince kill'd in Action againſt the Spaniards) call'd Tooataleeche, with twenty Indian Attendants, are newly arriv'd here from the Creek Nation, with Aſſurances that they have refuſed the French Offers, and have deny'd ſuffering them to paſs through any Part of their Country to hurt the Engliſh, either in Carolina or Georgia; and acquainted Capt. Horton, who was left by General Oglethorpe to command here, that they wanted both Arms and Powder to reſiſt the French: He gave them a ſufficient Quantity of both; and we are very well aſſur'd that the Creek Nation, which conſiſts of 1500 Fighting Men, will oppoſe any Deſigns of the French, if they ſhould attempt to march from the Mobille or Miſſiſippi River, which are their neareſt Settlements to Charles-Town, and where they have aſſembled a large Body of Troops and Indians.

SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Nov. 20. We hear the Right Hon. the Earl of Sutherland is appointed Preſident of the Pol ce, in the room of the Earl of Lauderdale, deceas'd. And

Mr. Charles Hope-Weir, Muſter-Maſter-General for Scotland, and Governor of Blackneſs Caſtle, in the room of Sir James Campbel, of Arginglas, who has got a ſettled Salary for Life.

We hear Charles Areſkine, Eſq; of Tinwald, late Lord Advocate, is appointed one of the Senators of the College of Juſtice, and one of the Lords Commiſſioners of Juſticiary, in the room of the Lord Royſton, deceas'd.

We have the diſagreeable News, that a Ship belonging to Glaſgow, loaded with Tobacco for Rotterdam, has been taken by a French Privateer, and carried into Dunkirk.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Briſtol, Nov. 24. This Morning a Fire broke out at Mr. Tiler's new-built Houſe, not quite finiſh'd, in Baldwin's-ſtreet, which burnt down the ſame, and ſeveral Store-Houſes adjoining, and done conſiderable Damage to the Sugars; the whole Loſs is computed at 1500l.

LONDON.

On Tueſday his Majeſty, (attended by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Maſter of the Horſe, and the Right Hon. the Lord Waldgrave, Lord of the Bedchamber in Waiting) went to the Houſe of Peers, and open'd the Seſſions with a moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne.

His Grace the Duke of Ancaſter, Lord Chamberlain of England, went the ſame Day with lighted Torches to examine all the Vaults under the Houſe of Peers, before his Majeſty went to the Houſe, according to a Standing Order, ever ſince the Gunpowder Plot.

The Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Navy have appointed Samuel Ditton, Eſq; of the Pay-Office, to be the Head Clerk of the Ticket-Office belonging to the Navy, in the room of —— Hill, Eſq; deceas'd.

Monday Mr. Skinner, who was an Engineer and Gunner at the Battle of Dettingen, was appointed Storekeeper of all the Powder Magazines on the River.

Tueſday the Commiſſioners of the Exciſe appointed Mr. Tucker to be a Supervifor for the Diſtrict of Nottingham, reckon'd the largeſt in the Kingdom, in the room of Mr. Thayer, lately appointed a Collector.

The Lords of the Admiralty have order'd the Nonſuch, of 50 Guns, and the Leoſtaff of 20, to be rebuilt with all Expedition.

The Lords of the Treaſury have appointed Mr. Randall Merrill to be a Landwaiter in the Port of Briſtol; a Place of 300 l. a Year.

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Sunday was married, at St. Saviour's Southwark, —— Martin, Eſq; of Eaſt Grinſtead in Suſſex, to Miſs Somerfield, of Epſom, an agreeable young Lady with a Fortune of 10,000l.

Tueſday Robert Biſhop, of Harwich, Eſq; Comptroller of the Cuſtoms for the Northern Ports, was married to Miſs Suſannah Field, only Daughter of Mr. Field, of Goodman's-Fields, a wealthy Silk-Merchant, an agreeble young Lady with a Fortune of 10,000 l.

Sir William Chapple, Knt. one of the Juſtices of the Court of King's Bench, lies at the Point of Death at his Seat at Wonnerſh, near Guildford, in Surrey.

Laſt Week died, at his Houſe in Pall-Mall, the Right Hon. Lord Sidney Beauclerk, third Brother to his Grace the Duke of St. Alban's, Member of Parliament for the Borough of New Windſor, and one of his Majeſty's Moſt Hon. Privy Council.

Laſt Week died, at his Houſe at Newington in Surrey, Mr. Davis, formerly an eminent Packer in Gracechurch-Street, and one of the Common-Council-Men of Biſhopſgate Ward.

On Saturday laſt died, at his Houſe in Parker's-lane, Mr. Richard Rook, aged 106 Years, who retain'd his Senſes to the laſt, and was in ſeeming good Health, 'till within 24 Hours of his Death.

On Saturday Noon died, after a few Days Illneſs, at her Houſe at Walthamſtow, the Lady Maynard, Relict of the late Sir Henry Maynard, Bart. She was Daughter of George Guntur, of Racton in Suſſex, Eſq; and Siſter to the late Sir Charles Guntur Nicholl, Knight of the Bath.

Saturday Evening laſt died, at his Houſe at Maryland Point near Stratford, Eſſex, Edward Towne, Eſq; a Gentleman much eſteem'd for his great Probity, Candour, and Generoſity.

Laſt Saturday Night died, at his Houſe in Rotherhithe, aged Ninety-two, Capt. Child, who had been a Commander in the Royal Navy, in the Reigns of King William and Queen Anne.

Laſt Saturday died, at his Houſe at Martin in Surrey, Mr. Sheppard, who was a Supervifor of the Exciſe for the Diſtrict of Guildford during the Reign of Queen Anne; but having a Fortune of 8000l. left him he reſign'd that Employment: He was reckon'd the beſt Gauger in the Kingdom.

Monday died, at his Houſe in Ratcliff-Highway, Mr. Saddler, who by his large Dealing in old Cloaths acquir'd a Fortune of 10,000 l. which he has left to ſeveral poor Relations.

Laſt Monday died, at his Houſe in Pall-Mall, Mr. Waterhouſe, an eminent Confectioner, whoſe Wife died on Saturday laſt, and they are both to be buried at the ſame Time.

Tueſday died, at his Houſe at Charing-Croſs, Mr. Robert Goodchild, an eminent and wealthy Woollen-Draper.

Yeſterday fe'nnight died the ingenious Mr. Charles Leadbetter, greatly eſteem'd for his comprehenſive Knowledge in the Mathematical Sciences. He was the Author of ſeveral uſeful and valuable Books publiſh'd of that Kind; and was no leſs amiable in his private Character to thoſe that knew him, but his great Modeſty, and Diſpoſition to a retired Life, hinder'd him from becoming much perſonally known to the World.

Monday Morning Mannock Strickland, Eſq; was carried out of Town, to be buried at Kelders in Eſſex, the Seat of his Lady's Family. He was a Gentleman adorn'd with all thoſe ſocial and domeſtick Virtues that render a Man belov'd when living and regretted when dead; a moſt tender Huſband, a fond Parent, and faithful Friend: In all the Multiplicity of Buſineſs, in which the well-plac'd Confidence of numerous Clients, and his Care of their Intereſts neceſſarily engag'd him, he was ſo punctual, that all thoſe who had any Concerns with him, were not more ſure of what he had perform'd, than of what he promiſed; he had as many Friends as Acquaintance, for Enemies he could have none, ſince if any Perſons injur'd him, they were too ſoon forgiven to become ſo.

Laſt Week a Diſpenſation paſs'd the Great Seal to enable the Rev. John Rolleſton, M. A. Chaplain to the Right Hon. Francis Lord Middleton, to hold the Rectory of Stanton by the Bridge, in the County of Derby and Dioceſe of Lichfield and Coventry, together with the Rectory of Aſton upon Trent, in the ſame County and Dioceſe.

Tueſday a Diſpenſation paſs'd the Great Seal to enable Richard Eaſton, M. A. to hold the Vicarage of Grantham, in the County and Dioceſe of Lincoln, together with the Rectory of Wooliton, in the ſame County and Dioceſe.

Monday they began drawing the State Lottery at Guildhall, when the following Numbers were drawn Prizes, viz. No. 50,600, 7637, 36,186, 50,081, 44,767, 42,588, and 31,681, 100 l. each, and No. 19,360, which came up a Blank, is entitled to 500 l. as the firſt drawn Ticket.

Tueſday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes, viz. No. 58,126, 10,000 l. 19,844, 1000 l. 35,928, 9,914, 38,076, 25,759, 57,420, 29,169, and 48,281, 100 l. each.

On Saturday laſt his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench was mov'd for an Information againſt ſeveral Journeymen Taylors, for taking and demanding greater Wages than is allowed by Act of Parliament; and upon ſtrong Affidavits the Court order'd them to ſhew Cauſe, the firſt Day of next Term, for the ſaid Offence.

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Tueſday Morning Mr. Crowe, one of the Tide-men at the Cuſtom-Houſe, was unfortunately drown'd as he was going on Board a Ship at the Wet Dock, in order to take an Account of what Goods there were on Board; occaſion'd by a Barge running foul of the Boat juſt as he was ſtepping out of her to go on Board the Veſſel

On Saturday the 17th Inſtant a barbarous Murder was committed by a Fellow who goes by the Name of Debden Jack, a Drover, about Eleven o'Clock that Morning, in the Houſe of Mr. John Biſhop, a Grazier, at Harlow-Buſh-Common in Eſſex: Mr. Biſhop was gone to Harlow Town Fair, and had left his Son, about 15 Years of Age, and his Maid, at Home: The Maid went out to drink Tea with a Neighbour, in the Interim the Fellow came into the Houſe, and having been Servant to Mr. Biſhop ten Years, the Lad aſk'd him to ſit down, which he accordingly did; after ſome time Debden aſk'd his young Maſter to play at Cards for a little Diverſion; but upon his Refuſal the Villain knock'd him down and cut his Throat; then robb'd the Houſe of what Money he could get, and went to the Fair, where ſeeing ſome of his Companions, who perceiv'd him full of Money, they enquir'd how he came by it; to which he reply'd, that he had murder'd Ned Biſhop, and robbed his Father's Houſe, agreeable to a former Reſolution: His Companions, inſtead of apprehending him, adviſed him to make his Eſcape, which he immediately did; but a Hue and Cry being ſent all round the Country, he was on Thurſday laſt taken at Debden, near Saffron-Walden, and carried before the Right Hon. the Earl of Suffolk, at his Seat at Audley-End, where he confeſſed the Fact, and was by his Lordſhip committed to Chelmsford Gaol.

The Lancaſhire Witch, Capt. Fowler, from Barbadoes for Philadelphia, has been driven on Shore at Bermudas, but the Crew and Cargo are ſav'd.

There is Advice, that the Anne and Betty, Carus, from Jamaica for Liverpool, is loſt near Beaumaurice.

By Letters from Elſineur, of the 21ſt of November, it was reported there that Capt. Loftings, with the Baltick Fleet, bound for England, is put into Oſteriſwer in Norway. The Jamaica Sloop was then at Marſtrand, near Gottenburgh. The Dover Man of War would not be fit for Sea in fourteen Days or three Weeks.

Laſt Sunday came an Account, that Commodore Long, with the Ships under his Command, is ſafe arriv'd in Portland-Road, and that moſt of the Ships from Jamaica, the Mediterranean, Turky, &c. are arriv'd at Portſmouth and other Ports.

Tuesday Constantine Maguire was committed to Newgate by Sir Thomas De Veil, for assaulting, on the King's Highway, near the Duke of Newcastle's House in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields, Mr. Robert Clinton, with a naked Cutlass, with two other Footpads not yet taken, putting him in great fear of his Life, striking at him several Times, and robbing him of seven Shillings.

Monday was held a Court of Admiralty at Doctors-Commons, when the Gaeta and the Virgin, two French Prizes, taken by the Prime Minister Privateer, were condemn'd as legal Captures.

The same Day a Salvage was granted to the Lord Warden of the Cinque-Ports of the Ufro Hanna, a Dutch Ship, taken by the Swift Privateer, Capt. Hudson, and condemn'd as a legal Prize for carrying contraband Goods to the Enemy.

They write from the Sound of the 28th Inst. N. S. that Part of a Wreck was drove on Shore there, near to the Great Belt. She is suppos'd to be from Faro, and belong'd to Norway. The Master of her had hath'd himself to the Mast, but was found dead.

The Anne and Betty, Carnes, from Jamaica for Liverpool, is wreck'd on Lavan Sands, near Beaumaris in Wales.

The Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Ball, Curate of Chelmsford, is chosen Chief Master of the Free School in that Town, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. John Tindal, who has resign'd.

The Lovely Betty, Vane, from London for Jamaica, is put into Guernsey in Distress: She run ashore going in, and has so much Water in her Hold, that the Cargo must be taken out.

Letters from Boston, of the 22d of October say, that they had just receiv'd Advice from Newfoundland, that the Young Eagle Privateer, Capt. Rouse, had taken in all 26 French Bankers, some of them being of considerable Force, and that he was daily expected at Boston with his Fleet.

We hear from Guernsey, that Capt. La Page, Com[illegible]

The Samuel, Warden, from Lisbon for Philadelphia, was taken the 8th of October by seven French Men of War, who burnt the Vessel, and carried the Crew into Brest.

The South River Merchant, Hall, and the Three Nuns, ——, both from Maryland for London; and the Portsmouth, Capt. Read, from Antigua, are all taken by the French Privateers, and carry'd into Morlaix.

The Pretty Peggy, of Philadelphia, Capt. Daniel Allen, loaded with Pitch and Tar from Cape Fare to Liverpool, was taken some Time ago by a Privateer of 24 Carriage and six Swivel Guns, and 250 Men, and carried into Bayonne; where, by the said Captain's Letters, of the 25th of September, there were 130 English Prisoners.

Letter from Marseilles, Nov. 20.

'Last Night and this Morning are arriv'd four Maloins Ships with Baccaloa, and two more are in sight of this Place. They have taken two English Ships, viz. One bound to Virginia, with Salt and Lemons, which they have sent into the West of France; and another call'd the Constant, coming out of Gibraltar in her Ballast; which they have brought in here.'

From the London Gazette.

St. Christopher's, July 20. The Deputy Governor of Anguilla, assisted by two Privateers from this Place, has driven the French out of their Half of the Island of St. Martin's, and is in Possession of it, and settling and providing for the Defence thereof. The French Inhabitants of St. Bartholomew's have surrender'd that Island, and declared themselves to be henceforward his Britannick Majesty's Subjects.

St. James's, Nov. 24. This Day the Right Honourable John Earl Granville, having resign'd the Seals into his Majesty's Hands, the King was pleased to appoint the Right Honourable William Earl of Harrington, Lord President of his Majesty's Council, to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

BANKRUPTS.

Henry Cole, otherwise Coles, of the City of Exon, Vintner, Innholder and Chapman.

Robert Stoner, of Wirksworth, in the County of Derby, Woolcomber.

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